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# THE JERUSALEM POST

SUNDAY, MAY 14, 1961 • 28 Year, 5721 • 28 Zet Akkade, 1960

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## Laos Truce Pact May Save Geneva Parley

GENEVA (Reuters). — A glimmer of hope appeared yesterday, after a day of intensive backstage talks, that the 14-nation conference on Laos may overcome the deadlock on Laotian representation and open in a day or two.

News from Laos that the warring parties have reached formal agreement on a ceasefire and are to start political meetings creates at least a possibility of a united Laotian government being formed.

It would cut the ground from under the Soviet wrangle on whether the pro-Communist Pathet Lao should be admitted on an equal footing along with other Laotian groups.

At the same time, conference sources said, the news from Laos offered greater possibilities for maneuvering in the efforts being made by the Earl of Home, British Foreign Secretary, and Mr. Krishna Menon, Indian Defence Minister, to get the conference going.

Political observers said significant by Prime Souvanna Phouma's faction indicated that the formation of a coalition government would head the agenda of the future political talks.

The signing has apparently removed the last obstacle to the departure of the present Government's 11-man delegation to the 14-nation conference in Geneva.

The meeting in Laos took place in the village of Ban Namone, a tiny jungle clearing shown only on large-scale maps.

From the Western point of view, news dispatches telling of the meeting contained one ominous detail. That was that the Pathet Lao was accorded the same treatment as the other two factions.

This contact by the three groups raised another possibility. It now seemed possible that three leading figures in the Laotian dispute might get together in their own country to settle their immediate problems without regard to the larger issues.

The U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk, seemed surprised in Geneva when informed of the meeting. He told a reporter: "They may be settling some of the questions we are talking about here."

It is, however, more than mere coincidence that pipping of Zohar gas to Sodom is starting at a time when the Dead Sea Works increasingly occupy the limelight of Israel's industrial development.

Indeed, the 8-inch pipeline, reaching over 11 km., would have been over-generous for the Company's current fuel consumption, and was planned with an eye to the ambitious expansion project which is due to revolutionize the Company's operation and its economic position.

In the past decade, the Israel public has been witness to the Sodom plant's slow and laborious advance to an output volume that already exceeds its pre-World War peak, to a sound level of efficiency, and to adequate financing and cost saving methods.

Looking back to the waste, losses and blunders of the initial years, it is pleasant to be able to note now that satisfactory progress has been achieved, even though at the output rate of 140,000 tons of potash a year, with an eventual maximum target of 190,000 tons, the Company is still a comparatively small producer compared to its competitors.

As a result, it is encumbered by heavy overheads and unable to attain satisfactory profit margins despite its unique natural advantages.

The Dead Sea Works expansion programme envisages output capacity of 500,000 tons a year by 1966-67, together with a many-pronged expansion of ancillary production lines — including bromine and bromine compounds, high-purity magnesium and table salt. This would already boost the value of the Company's production to about \$20m, and reduce its costs to below those of major American producers, ensuring it a place in the expanding world market for fertilizers and chemical products.

## B-G Meeting With Kennedy Seen Likely

POST Diplomatic Correspondent

There is still no official information on the plans for Mr. Ben-Gurion's visit to the U.S. but it is generally assumed that he would go there at this time without arrangements for at least an unofficial conversation with President Kennedy.

It is learned that Mrs. Ben-Gurion will accompany her husband as far as London, where she will remain to visit his daughter, Paula, whose husband, Mr. Y. Ben-Elmeyer, is serving in the Defence Ministry mission there.

Mrs. Ben-Gurion will remain in London until the Premier's return towards the end of the journey.

Mr. Ben-Gurion met Mr. Kennedy for the first time during his visit to Washington in March last year, when he held talks with all the prospective presidential candidates.

By the time Mr. Ben-Gurion ends his official visit to Canada, President Kennedy will be almost due to leave the U.S. for France, and any meeting would necessarily be brief. Owing to the recent exchange of notes between the U.S. Government and the Israeli Government, however, and the state visit of President Bourguiba of Tunisia, it would clearly be important that Israel's point of view should not go unrepresented.

One of the targets of yesterday's bombs was a Liberal Club where the Shoham office, the Israel shipping line, was untouched but the club, called Cercle Republicain, was damaged, as were the Ministry of Cultural Affairs and the offices of the Jewish Agency.

Parisians spent the afternoon on sightseeing tours of the bomb-damaged city. The Reich Security Office, the S.S. Widmann, the prosecution said, fathered the bomb-damaged city.

Two other defendants, August Hoehn and Otto Roehm, are charged with having instigated the bomb-damaged city.

The evidence was introduced by the prosecution in the case of Albert Widmann, a former department chief of the Reich Security Office.

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## Evian Seen Menaced by FLN And Colon Intransigence

By MAURICE CARR, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — A series of plastic bombs were set off by Algerian FLN terrorists in the centre of Paris at lunchtime yesterday. Although a few persons were injured, their major effect was to drown the intransigent FLN leaders on the eve of the Evian parley.

Through its official organ "El Moudjahid", the FLN is once again insisting on what amounts to an unconditional surrender by France. At the same time, the political spokesman of Boumedienne's M.N.A. rebel group, in an interview with the Spanish daily, "ABC", rejects not only FLN leadership but also cooperation with France.

Apparently, like the French extremists, the FLN extremists believe, or rather want to believe, that President de Gaulle is ready simply to abandon Algeria to the FLN minority of European settlers and pro-French Moslems, despite his solemn assurances to the contrary.

The situation for the time being is that General de Gaulle, with a mighty show of force, has his FLN opposition under control, whereas in the FLN it is the FLN extremists who are in full command. In the circumstances it is difficult to see how Evian can possibly succeed, and the Algerian FLN extremists are as usual weakening the settlers' legitimate rights by diverting attention from the FLN's contemptuous refusal of peaceful coexistence.

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## Parliament To Be Recalled, Kasaviubu Says

LEOPOLDVILLE (Reuters). — President Kasaviubu announced here yesterday he had decided to recall the Congolese parliament as soon as the Coquilhatville conference of Congo leaders is over. He would ask for U.N. help in bringing the Members of Parliament to Leopoldville and ensuring their safety.

Parliament has not met for eight months. It is not known when the two-weeks-old Coquilhatville talks will end. His decision to recall the main objection of the Lumumbist leader, Mr. Antoine Gizenga, to talks with the other Congolese leaders. The Lumumbists have continually demanded the recall of Parliament. It has also been urged by the U.N.

It is expected Parliament will examine the proposals for a new constitution for the "United States of the Congo" which have been presented to the Coquilhatville conference.

A U.N. spokesman said yesterday a request for help in recall of Parliament would be met "sympathetically" if it came.

Reports from Elisabethville yesterday said the U.N. and the Katanga Government are virtually agreed on disbanding British and South African mercenaries serving in the Katanga army.

The Katanga Government is ready to make wide concessions on a number of points, but observers here believe the crucial question of Katanga's sovereignty is still far from solution. The U.N. is negotiating from a position of strength, however.

Sixteen South African and British soldiers serving with the Katanga army yesterday applied for exit permits to go home and are expected to leave in a few days.

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## 5 Top Iran Generals Arrested for Graft

TEHERAN (Reuters). — Five top Persian Army generals were arrested yesterday on charges of corruption, embezzlement, misappropriation of government funds, and misuse of power while in office, according to informed sources here last night.

An official identified the five as: Gen. Mehdiqholi Alavi-Moghaddam, former Interior Minister and for several years Chief of Police; Gen. Ali Akbar Zarghan, former Finance Minister and Minister of Customs and Monopolies; Gen. Haj Ali Kia, former Chief of the Armed Forces Intelligence and counter-espionage; Gen. Mohammad Dajfari, former head of the Army Arsenal and former chief of the military physical culture organization; Gen. Rouhollah Navid, former head of the Fisheries Department dealing with sale and distribution of Persia's famous caviar.

They will be tried by a military court after investigations are completed and an indictment prepared.

Other officials including civilians are expected to be brought before courts on corruption charges.

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## U.S. to Step Up Aid to S. Vietnam

SAIGON (AP). — The U.S. Embassy here said it would step up aid to South Vietnam with military and economic support.

A joint communique issued after two days of talks between U.S. Vice-President Lyndon Johnson and President Ngo Dinh Diem contained an eight-point programme of "concrete understanding" involving an immediate increase of 20,000 men in South Vietnam's armed forces, which now number 150,000, and a further increase later if it becomes necessary.

The U.S. will pay more than half the cost of training, clothing and paying the troops, and will provide full equipment and arms.

It was agreed that the two governments will collaborate in using military specialists to work with the Vietnamese army forces in health, welfare and public works in village areas.

The programme calls for allied governments to help the U.S. and Vietnam wage a counter-guerrilla fight.

It was agreed that a long-range economic development programme would be laid out in the fields of agriculture, health, education, fisheries, highways, public administration and industrial development.

Arriving in Manila last night to continue his South-East Asia tour, Mr. Johnson declared that the U.S. "will proceed either alone or with our free world friends" to preserve her position in Asia.

He said the U.S. would not allow the Viet Cong to establish a "fully aware" of the dangers confronting the Philippines and its neighbors.

The U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk, seemed surprised in Geneva when informed of the meeting. He told a reporter: "They may be settling some of the questions we are talking about here."

It is, however, more than mere coincidence that pipping of Zohar gas to Sodom is starting at a time when the Dead Sea Works increasingly occupy the limelight of Israel's industrial development.

Indeed, the 8-inch pipeline, reaching over 11 km., would have been over-generous for the Company's current fuel consumption, and was planned with an eye to the ambitious expansion project which is due to revolutionize the Company's operation and its economic position.

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## U.S. No Information

WASHINGTON (Reuters). — The White House said on Friday it had no information about reports that Prime Minister Ben-Gurion would visit the U.S.

A White House spokesman told a questioner at his briefing he had "not been able to find anything to substantiate that report."

Mr. John Diefenbaker, the Canadian Prime Minister, announced on Thursday that Mr. Ben-Gurion would visit Canada on May 21, and would also go to the U.S.

Two Brothers Die In Wall Collapse

Two brothers, Ashur and Eliahu Tishbi, and seven others, were killed yesterday morning by a collapsing masonry wall in the Jordan border in Jerusalem.

The accident occurred while the children were playing next to the unoccupied Tishbi home, in the Commercial District. The wall suddenly crumbled over them, and both children died on their way to hospital.

The boys' parents came from Persia nine years ago. The father is a building worker. There are five other children in the family, aged one to eight.

Bourguiba Warns of Arab War On Israel 'Like in Algeria'

NEW YORK (Reuters). — President Bourguiba of Tunisia left here by air yesterday for "three days' rest" in Ireland after two weeks in Canada, and the U.S. rounded off on Friday with a press conference at which he made a violent attack on Israel.

Bourguiba, who begins a three-day official visit to Britain on Tuesday, told correspondents at the U.N. headquarters that Arab efforts to find a solution through the U.N. had failed because "Israel evoked the right of conquest."

Predicting a war in Palestine on the lines of the Algerian conflict if Arab-Israeli differences are not settled, the Tunisian leader blamed Israel for a situation in which negotiations were impossible and threatened "the case with which Communist influences have invaded the Middle East" to the Arabs' feeling of frustration and injustice.

The Arabs in Palestine were in the same position now as the Jews had been under the Vichy, he asserted, and warned that Israel's position "will remain precarious as long as there is no agreement on fundamentals."

If there emerges a real will for peace and just solutions in Israel, there was a possibility of negotiating a peace treaty, but Israel had never displayed a desire to abide by U.N. decisions, he declared.

## German Clergyman Here to Testify

LYDDA AIRPORT. — The first German to testify at the Eichmann trial, Dr. Heinrich Gruber, Lutheran Surrogate Bishop of Berlin, arrived here Friday. He was received by Dr. D. Schmuck of the Foreign Ministry, representing the Attorney-General.

Dr. Gruber, 57, is a member of the German Bundestag, the national assembly, and was in the Nazi regime at the beginning of the war in favour of the Jews, and in this connection also came into contact with Eichmann. As a result of his activities he was sent to the Sachsenhausen concentration camp in December, 1940. He was later transferred to Dachau, where he developed heart trouble, and was released in 1945.

Dr. Gruber told reporters that he had been invited to testify at the trial. He will stand in the witness stand tomorrow.

In post-war Germany, Dr. Gruber has lectured extensively on Israel and the Jewish people, especially before youth groups, because, as he says, "I have a feeling that there's not much one can do with the older generation."

ETNA FIREWORKS STARTLE SICKLY

CATANIA, Sicily (Reuters). — An expedition of experts set out from here yesterday to investigate the eruption on Etna, still thundering away continually in a head of fog and cloud after last Friday night's 1,600-metre firework display.

The rumbling, audible in the villages on the slopes, showed that Europe's biggest volcano was still extremely active, as the men of the Vulcanological Institute here climbed towards the cone.

The central crater had been dormant for some time, but on Friday night big lumps of fiery matter began leaping high in the air. They cascaded in an impressive display back into the crater and onto the surrounding lava fields, and an incandescent stream of lava snaked down from a fissure at the rim of the crater.

At the same time, the smaller northeastern crater kept up its moderate activity of the past few months, with intermittent explosions and a trickle of lava.

Experts said the villages on the mountain side were not threatened by the new eruption for the time being.

The last dangerous outbreak occurred ten years ago when lava lapped orchards and vineyards on the eastern slopes, about 650 m. above sea level. But then the mountain fell asleep again and the villages were saved.

## Bormann's Son To Congo as Priest

MUNICH (Reuters). — Father Martin Bormann, 31, eldest son of Martin Bormann, the Nazi leader, left here by air yesterday for the Congo where he will work as a Roman Catholic missionary.

Last week the Frankfurt State Prosecutor, Fritz Rauer, said he believed Bormann is still alive. Bormann is wanted by the West German police. He was sentenced to death in his absence by the Nuremberg War Crimes Court.

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# Theresienstadt 'Propaganda' Camp

May I Get to the Potato Peels, Herr Professor?

By DORIS LANKIN  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

"Excuse me, Herr Professor, but may I get to the potato peels?" "You certainly may, Herr Doktor." "Thank you kindly, Herr Professor." This is not a conversation from some German version of Alice in Wonderland. It is typical of the way in which the elderly German Jews at Theresienstadt addressed one another, according to Mordechai Ansbacher, who testified Friday morning before the Jerusalem District Court trying Adolf Eichmann.

Ansbacher, who was born in Germany in 1927, was sent to Theresienstadt with his mother in September 1942. When he arrived he found other German Jews in the camp. They were mainly elderly persons who had remained behind in Germany after their children and other relatives had left. They were convinced they would be left in Theresienstadt and not sent to the East as they had been told. The remaining Jews held on to their positions in the free professions in Germany. What marked them out from the remaining Jews was their attitude towards the ghetto. They were not afraid of being overlooked, these elderly Germans maintained their self-respect and dignity and good manners.

## Archivist

Mordechai Ansbacher, who now works in the documentary section of Yad Vashem, was born in Würzburg, where he went to a Jewish school until 1938. In January 1939, at the age of 11, he was sent to Belgium with a transport of children organized by the Community Council. When the Germans invaded Belgium he tried to escape to England but was caught up in the Blitzkrieg. He was sent back to Belgium and eventually returned to his parents in Würzburg, finding them living in a ghetto. In Würzburg he worked in the Jewish Hospital and also helped in community work. In that capacity he saw how the Jews were deported by the Germans. The transports always left at night, he related, and the station was flooded, which added considerably to the general atmosphere of fear and horror. Each person hoped he would be sent to Theresienstadt as they had heard the conditions there were far superior to those in other camps.

The witness' mother, who was a nurse, was sent to Theresienstadt in September 1942, and he was allowed to accompany her as he was only 14 at the time. His mother remained behind in Germany and was eventually sent to Auschwitz.

In Theresienstadt, the witness related, the German Jews did like life. There were no sanitary arrangements whatsoever, no medicines, no medical care, hardly any water and very little food. His mother managed to get one of the most coveted jobs in the ghetto—she was a latrine-cleaner and thus entitled to a small ration of food. Everything from food to corpses was transported in her. The inmates would scratch around in these barrels looking for crumbs.

Others got into the empty soup barrels and grovelled for left-over potato peelings and other filth. Ansbacher was eventually transferred to the children's home where conditions were very much better, as there was water for washing and sanitary arrangements. The children in the home, who were all 14 and under, worked during the day but at night they were given clandestine lessons. The lessons were organized and supervised by Freddy Hirsch whom they all idolized and by Fritz Zucker. Fritz Zucker taught them Zionism and inculcated a spirit of idealism and sacrifice in them, as a counter to the egoism which developed naturally from the fear of death to keep alive at all costs.

Freddy Hirsch organized groups of children to help one another. On such occasions he would give the children a book to read to those whose eyesight was failing and it often happened that an old person would die while a child was reading to him.

Edelstein, the head of the Council of Elders, came to visit the children on a few occasions. On such occasions they sang Hebrew songs and even "Hallelukah". He urged them to try and keep clear and healthy and to look forward to the future. He always greeted them with "shalom". Leo Raack also came to speak to them on the theme of "Love thy neighbour as thyself".

The witness told how the children cried the day the Danish Jews arrived in Theresienstadt. They were dressed in top-hats, tail-coats, patent leather shoes, and some even carried walking-sticks. When the Germans invaded Belgium he tried to escape to England but was caught up in the Blitzkrieg. He was sent back to Belgium and eventually returned to his parents in Würzburg, finding them living in a ghetto. In Würzburg he worked in the Jewish Hospital and also helped in community work. In that capacity he saw how the Jews were deported by the Germans. The transports always left at night, he related, and the station was flooded, which added considerably to the general atmosphere of fear and horror. Each person hoped he would be sent to Theresienstadt as they had heard the conditions there were far superior to those in other camps.

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Mordechai Ansbacher

he said. "We went to think how unprepared they were for the terrible conditions in the ghetto." He heard later that they had been taken off the streets in Denmark and brought directly to Theresienstadt just as they stood.

As Theresienstadt was a "propaganda camp" groups of visitors were brought there by the Germans. The witness related how, on such occasions, the ghetto was specially cleaned and "beautified". The Germans even went so far as to put up misleading signs in order to give the impression that there were schools and other such institutions in the camp. On one occasion they prepared a children's playing ground, with swings and rocking horses, and gave the children a proper meal. They had several rehearsals, during which the children fell on the food and bolted it down. Those in charge of the children's homes sent different batches of children to each rehearsal so as to enable as many as possible to get some extra food.

## FRIDAY'S PRESS

### ISRAEL AND CANADA

Davar (Histadrut) is planning an official invitation to Mr. Ben-Gurion to visit Canada, adding that in addition to contacting the Jewish community in that country the Prime Minister will be able to discuss Israeli problems with Mr. Diefenbaker, especially in view of the fact that the coming UN Assembly session over the Arab refugees.

Mahabek (Liberal) points out that Washington's failure to follow Canada's example may be interpreted as a demonstration of policy. However, if and when the Prime Minister does visit the United States, officially or otherwise, it is hoped that the party will be wise enough not to try to exploit it for local election purposes; if it does it will only serve to bring both Mr. Ben-Gurion and the host country into confusion.

Mr. Haim (Communist) knows that the invitation was solicited since Mr. Ben-Gurion needs such an honour in order to inject a dose of prestige into his waning reputation. In addition to that, he will solicit backing for his topping foreign policy which negates Israel's vital interests. That is why no good can come from this visit.

Hatshef's National Reli-

gious attacks Davar for informing its readers that the orthodox are demanding general Sabbath observance, including a ban on factory work, because "they need it for election purposes." On the other hand, the paper adds in derision, Mapai is planning to train rabbis—not, of course, for the sake of election gains!

Mahadot (World Aguda) is gratified that the party's MKs have successfully thwarted the El Al plan to deprecate the Sabbath by holding a public celebration on the occasion of the arrival of its first Boeing, though it is concerned that the company—a Government concern—did not think of that in the first place.

Haaretz (non-party) observes that military manoeuvres are a must if the defence machine is to run smoothly and, though the annual exercises are bound to cause a certain amount of dislocation in calling men away from their jobs and everyday routine, there is no grumbling or grumbling. But in spite of the fact that the Army is not a rich establishment, the men in the Reserve have the right to expect that it will make good to the best of its ability for material losses incurred by the call-up.

When visitors were expected only such Jews as looked more or less human were allowed to be out in the open. The rest were forbidden to go out.

In October 1944, the witness was finally included in a transport from Theresienstadt. He had been due to be deported on three previous occasions, but had been kept back at the last minute as an "essential worker," owing to the intervention of the cook in the kitchen where he worked. The grim task of deciding who should be deported and who left behind was imposed on the Council of Elders. However, the inmates of the ghetto knew that it was only a question of time before they would all be deported.

## To Auschwitz

When the witness' turn came, he and the others in the transport were told by the S.S. officer-in-charge that they were being sent to a work camp where conditions would be much better and where they could build a new life. He managed to smuggle out a message to his ailing mother, telling her to try and follow him to the work camp as her only chance of survival lay in their being together so that he could look after her. He was not sent to a work camp. He was sent to Auschwitz. His mother, after receiving his message, volunteered for the next transport. She too was sent to Auschwitz, where she perished.

The witness then told the court that after spending 10 days in Auschwitz he was sent to Dachau. He described the tortures and terrible conditions at that camp, where nearly every inmate contracted typhus. After a time the corpses were simply piled up in heaps as no one bothered to bury them any more. He spent five months in Dachau and was eventually liberated by the Americans. At the time of his liberation he was 17 years old.

## Readers' Letters

### BAD WORD

Sir— I am concerned at the use of the word "extermination" when applied to murderers of the Jews by the Nazis. This word is used in the Torah as a punishment for idolatry and for other sins, but it is not a word which should be used in connection with the Jews. It is a word which is used to describe the destruction of a nation or a people, and it is not a word which should be used to describe the destruction of a people by a nation.

Yours, etc.,  
ALBERT W. BLOOM  
Pittsburgh, Pa., April 26.

### SAD DONKEYS

Sir— In common with many of my friends, I enjoy shopping in the Mahane Yehuda Market. But for me it is always saddened and spoiled by the sight of the miserable, badly treated mules and donkeys chiefly in Agrippas Road. These mules and donkeys

draw carts, which must, I presume, be licensed—a fact usually indicated by a number appearing on the vehicle. But these carts do not have numbers. Why is this? I am sure there are many who would like to improve the lot of these draught animals but they can do nothing because the owners cannot be identified without numbers on their carts.

And is there no veterinary surgeon to whom the owners can take their draught animals when they need treatment? Yours, etc.,  
ZINA REGIER  
Jerusalem, May 1.

IN MEMORIAM: Jorge Garcia-Granados

FIGHTER FOR ISRAEL

I am a free man!" were the words in which Guatemala's smiling, life-loving Jorge Garcia-Granados, whose life all too suddenly came to an end last week, stated his credo.

From the very first moment "Horkhe" Granados came into contact with our country's democratic idealism, he was a fighter for Israel.

He was welcomed again a short time later as the first Ambassador of Guatemala to Israel. The hospital-ity of the Granados family, Doctor Granados, his gracious wife and their young son Jorge Jr., who later married an Israeli girl—was famous. Their open hearts, their open house, their good taste, their gay, informal ap-propriety, all alike endeared them to all.

A grandfather, Jorge Granados seemed to have preserved the magic of youth. His candid boyishness enabled him to enjoy everything that is good in life—art, music, children, the sparkle of champagne and the eyes of a woman. Yet much as he cherished all this, so did he continue to rebel against everything that spelled tyranny, oppression and violence. He rebelled against it in his own country, where at one time he was a candidate for the Presidency—and a neither imprisonment nor exile deterred him from seeking freedom. He never hesitated to speak out.

"It has been hard for me, feeble and solitary, to arrive where I am now," Granados wrote in his Testament of Faith, but he died a free and happy man. His genial smile indeed lingers beyond death.

EMMA KOMAROVSKY

## A LESSON IN NATURAL HISTORY



(By arrangement with 'Me'ariv')

## Counting Britons

1961 Census May Show 4 Million More

By S. J. GOLDSMITH  
LONDON.

APRIL 23 was a very suitable date for the census of population in the United Kingdom, being both Saint George's Day and Shakespeare's birthday. With the exception of 1941, there has been a census in Britain every ten years since 1801 when the enumerators were top hats and had to fill in most of the forms, because the census was taken at night. Most countries base their enumeration of population on the British pattern, though not all of them treat the data supplied by the citizens with the same discretion. The results are never used for any other purpose, not even for compiling a register of population.

The head of each household was responsible for entering in the form all the answers as they presented themselves. It took about 10 minutes to fill in a form. The enumerators were every-time workers, students, retired civil servants, housewives—to do the job. The British are reluctant to give information for personal matters, and this reluctance had to be overcome with persuasiveness, though they are

obliged to give the answers by an Act of Parliament. Enumerators were told more than once that they should be ashamed of themselves to act like the Gestapo. In some cases they could not gain admission. One lady at least insisted on shouting her answers through the letter box, because she never admitted men to her home—she is 82. Many coloured people took the census as an attempt to count them and later on send them back to the West Indies. But there were many more who insisted that the enumerator must have a cup of tea before going on to the next family. Women enumerators usually had an easier time than men, but there were few of them.

## Extra Data

The questions for the census were, of course, about sex, age, marital condition, number of children, etc. But 10 per cent of the population, a question on the subject of additional questions: full-time or part-time worker; number of hours worked if part-time; qualifications in science and technology; age at which full-time education ceased. In Wales and Scotland, a question on language was included. It will be interesting to find out how many people are bilingual. For bilingualism is a problem exercising Jews, and they will never know Hebrew until they are convinced that bilingualism is not only feasible, but also an advantage for the child, and not unattractive.

The preliminary results of the census will be available within three months. The complete processing of the figures and facts obtained will take two years. This is why the census is a most important event in the life of a nation. An expert at the Treasury told me that about 100,000 people are living on the fringe of poverty in the United Kingdom. And there is a tendency towards larger families, and a greater expectation of life. The census is a little cramped over here. Yet immigration to Canada and Australia is slow, and no-one is sure how many shall manage in the year 2000.

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EMMA KOMAROVSKY

## MARGINAL COMMENT

### But for the Grace of God

By Fay Doron

READING day by day of the inhuman torments, both physical and mental, suffered by Eichmann's victims, one is startled on putting down the newspaper to find that we are not all on our benedict knees in thanksgiving for being alive. Surely every Jew, wherever he may live—indeed every non-Jew—should be in a constant state of gratitude, with only one thought in his mind: "There, but for the grace of God, went I."

Those Jews born in the countries which lay beyond the reach of Eichmann's Angels of Death can only give heartfelt praise to their fathers and grandfathers who left Eastern Europe a generation or two ago and, leaping into the unknown, had the courage to make for distant lands—England, Australia, the New World, rather than the western end of Europe. Only their decision saved their children and grandchildren from the fate of those fellow-Jews, whose unapologetic grim experiences we have all been living vicariously for the past few weeks.

EACH day it has seemed impossible that the evidence at the Eichmann trial could be any more heart-rending, but each succeeding session has torn our vitals afresh. As Rivka Yosilevka gave her testimony, it seemed to be job himself talking, or Lazarus rising from the dead. And yet, what a piece of work is man, truly only a little lower than the angels of light. From the depths of despair and the uttermost slough of despond, he can pull himself up, painfully, by his very nails, as that witness did from her living grave, and emerge to a new life, as she has done in Israel. If there are any who are tempted by the Eichmann trial evidence to deny that there can be a God if such things can be allowed to happen, they must at the same time admit that man's hold on life can sometimes defeat certain death. Those who survived the holocaust surely reveal some

God-given strength. The tender flame of life seems to be able to burn in adversity with an intensity fired by some superhuman force.

ONE wonders daily what the prisoner in his glass case, looking like a figure in the Chamber of Horrors of a waxworks museum, can be thinking as he listens to the testimony. Does he feel any remorse or revulsion at what he caused to be done, or is he merely exasperated that his department was so inefficient as to have left some of his victims alive to tell the tale?

WHATEVER his reaction, or that of people outside this country, we in Israel who did not ourselves suffer are being given an audio-visual shock treatment that cannot leave us unchanged. We are so overwhelmingly impressed by the testimony being given at the trial because it is translating into physical perception what was previously for many of us only an intellectual comprehension. What we had read in the past on the subject of the "final solution" is suddenly clothed with flesh and blood as we see and hear the survivors themselves. The holocaust has suddenly become personal to all of us. What mother, after hearing Rivka Yosilevka say poignantly: "I heard my daughter screaming out her soul," or hearing the tale of the children in Drancy did not embrace her own little ones more tightly, more tenderly, as she put them to bed that night?

THIS shock treatment, one can only hope, will prove a cathartic for those who suffered on their own flesh the horrors and indignities of Nazism. It should make the rest of us more grateful for our blessings, more understanding of our neighbours who survived the death-camps, more determined to fight the evil every front for the preservation of the inherent dignity of man.

Jerusalem, May 14.

## MUSICAL DIARY

### Fine Oboe

Kol Yisrael Orchestra, Aviva Kishner, conductor; George Kishner, oboe. (T.M.) "The Spider's Feast"; Locatelli: Concerto in G; Ravel: "Le Tombeau de Couperin"; Schostakovich: Symphony No. 5 in B-flat; Liszt: Overture "Le Roi d'Yvetot".

DESPITE last-minute changes in the programme, the oboist gave a most impressive display of his musical and imposing technical ability in the Locatelli Concerto. Not satisfied with reaping laurels with this performance, he immediately sat down in the orchestra and played the tricky part in the Ravel piece in a perfectly delightful manner. "Le Tombeau de Couperin," the other improvisation in this concert, seems to be a fairly frequent stand-by of the Kol Yisrael Orchestra, though the reading did not show any special aptitude of the orchestra for this demanding work. The liveliest success of the programme was the Schubert Symphony, which got a clean and satisfying performance.

The orchestra was strangely inattentive in the Bach

### Inspiring Soloists

The Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, Paul Kleck, conductor; Robert, Gaby and Jean Casadesu, piano. (Bavarian Hausman Concert Hall, Jerusalem, May 8, 1961.) Concerto in G; Ravel: "Le Tombeau de Couperin"; Schostakovich: Piano Concerto in C, Op. 34; Prokofiev: Symphony No. 5, Op. 100.

THE magnificent rendering of the Bach Concerto and the faultless cooperation of the three pianists made an inspiring opening for this concert. Thanks to the efforts of the I.P.O. management, the Jerusalem audience was enabled to enjoy this beautiful work which is so rarely performed for lack of three equally good pianists. In this case it was a thoroughly harmonious "family affair."

Robert Casadesu did not set out to express the heroic or titanic character of the Beethoven G major Concerto but stressed the intimate and lyrical contents of the master's opus. In this he succeeded magnificently, and the audience was carried away by his distinguished presentation and beautiful playing.

THE orchestra was strangely inattentive in the Bach

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